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#### About Dividends.

Some idea of the state of affairs against which the Democratic party sets out to make war may be gained by considering the dividends distributed by banking houses in this city on the first day of the present month, and comparing their sum with the disbursals of previous years.

The amount so paid out in New York on July 1 was \$107,570,578, and to this should be added \$5,000,000, which was also due in interest on Government bonds; so that the aggregate exceeds \$110,000,000. This compares well with similar disbursements at the same dates in previous years, of \$94,327,708 in 1899, \$84,822,781 in 1898, \$78,122,803 in 1897 and \$12,471,066 in 1896. On Jan. 1 there was paid in dividends \$100,756,081, so that in 1900 over \$210,000,000 has already been paid in interest and dividends from sources open and ascertainable.

When one reflects that a vast and incalculable sum in addition has been here distributed by manufacturing corporations and other business houses that make no formal report of their dividends, and that all this, farther, is merely in the city of New York alone, with absolutely no account taken of interest and dividends in other parts of the land, the wealth of our country and greatness of its present industrial activity and success can be dimly imagined.

This immense disbursement is peculiar in two respects. In the first place, it is the largest ever known. In the second place, in consequence of the modern industrial development, whereby an industry consolidated into a trust multiplies many times the number of individual owners represented in it, this \$200,000,000 has been distributed among more people, owners of the various properties concerned, than ever received dividends before.

Such is the system, and such is its present condition, which the Democratic party aims to upset.

### El Heraldo de Boston.

Polyglot Boston has learned to trust the linguistic enterprise of the Boston Herald. A few years ago, on the occasion of the French play at Harvard University, that newspaper published a more than adequate description of the performance in the dialect of French most familiar to Bostonians. It was, therefore, with gratification rather than with surprise that the people of Boston and the neighboring towns, after spending weeks over Spanish grammar and dictionary in preparation for the coming of the Castilian idiom. To the dwellers in Brook- even to glee. line and Somerville and Cambridge and ewtons it was a bit of a shock to discover that they had been living without | a full sense of impending calamity: knowing it in an "arrabal," but as they examined the unfamiliar words and, here and there, identified a known phrase or place they were overcome with delight that Boston should after all be so very

For the time being the Herald transformed itself into El Heraldo. Its scarehead, by a subtle sacrifice of grammar to chivalry at once gave notice to the Cubans that they were in Massachusetts, woman's own stamping ground. It read: "Boston da la bienvenida á las maestras y maestros Cubanos." Beneath was engraved a triptych, showing, in the centre, the Cubans disembarking from a transport; to the left, the Boston Herald, as a herald, in mediæval garb, with its trumpet modestly tucked under one arm, offering itself for sale as a two-cent newspaper; to the right, an allegorical portrait of the venerable town of Boston. She is represented as an elderly spinster in mob cap, puffed sleeves and panniers, grasping a palmleaf fan and her skirts in one hand, while the other, which is hidden, points presumably to a "Look Out for the Engine" sign in the background bearing the inscription "Welcome." The severity of her expression is attenuated by spectacles and side-curls. Not a flattering presentment, to be sure, but one that from its source we must take to be true.

It is not precisely according to Castilian etiquette for El Heraldo to remind the Cuban teachers on their arrival that they must be thankful for the favors they are about to receive and to enumerate all that has been done for them, even to the fact that the waiters at Memorial Hall are serving for "muy poco dinero," but New England cannot become the land of hidalgos all at once and Boston is not in the habit of hiding its good deeds under a bushel. For the housewives who have been learning to cook "tortillas" and their husbands who have been trying to give the right cock to their "sombreros" El Heraldo's Castilian fount will provide sufficient refreshment. It tells them that their "Estacion Terminal" is the largest railroad station in the world, that their subway or "via subterranea" is "muy bonita." that "la avenida de Commonwealth" is the most beautiful avenue in the United States and extends to the "pueblo" of Auburndale, and it describes "el mercado de Quiney" and "la iglesia de la Trinidad" and "la capilla de King" and "el parque de Franklin." The State House is "el Capitolio, magnifico edificio " situated " en una eminencia llamada Beacon Hill y proximo al Parque grande, el Common." It has a "magnifica cupola grande" which shines at night with unequalled radiance from thousands of electric lights. Moreover "Boston abunda en magnificos hoteles" and has ten "buenos teatros," unfortunately closed for the summer.

The Cuban teachers arrived too late to find Don Josias Quincy, Alcalde Mayor of the city, or Don Rogero Wolcott, Captan General of the State, but every Bostonian household will recognize "el Presidente de Harvard, el Senor Don Carlos GUILLERMO ELIOT" and will compare the name with the signature on its treasured

sheepskins, Carol. Guil. Eliot. Præses Some curious information the Cubans In Cambridge at half past 9 at night the whistles blow and the church bells ring. This is a signal to all young men and women under 16 years of age to retire to their homes if they do not wish to be arrested by the police. It is called the curfew. In Cambridge, too, there is an elm, "el olmo de Washington," at whose authenticity Prof. CHANNING of Harvard scoffs and on this tree was built a little observatory from which Washington, the distinguished American, watched the British ships and the fortifications of Boston. A notable optical feat! The teachers may wonder, too, why El Heraldo takes such pains to inform them of the police system, and the convenient methods for taking prisoners to the police station, and that "la carcel" is in the "calle Carlos" and "el presidio" in Charlestown. A few years ago they would have been taken down the bay to visit the city institutions on "la isla de Deer;" now the only cheerful sight left is a visit to "el cementerio de

Mount Auburn." As for Boston, it has already a permanent literary memorial of the Cuban visit in Tuesday's issue of El Heraldo, in which it will study Spanish all summer.

### Big Issues Within the Democracy.

In their hurry to name their candidate on the Fourth of July the Democrats got very much mixed in their platform.

In denouncing "Imperialism," they de clared that all Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and, with the next breath, that the United States shall "give" to the Philippines a "stable government."

Howling at the "Militarism" alleged to be involved in complications with the East, they vowed to "protect the Philippines from outside interference."

Seeing great danger to the Monroe Doctrine in Philippine annexation they demand that the United States assure to the Philippines "protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

The Democrats will have to do a good deal of fighting among themselves during this campaign, in order to hammer out the true meaning of their platform on matters apart from silver.

#### The Cow and the Locomotive in 1811.

Expansion was the locomotive; and that worthy and respectable statesman from Massachusetts, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, was the beef of the occasion.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston

Journal, printed on Thursday an extract from the speech which Mr. QUINCY delivered eighty-nine years ago in the House of Representatives against the bill for the admission of Louisiana, or the Territory of Orleans as it was then called. The entire speech will be found in BENTON's " Abridgement of the Debates of Congress," beginning on page 327 of the fourth volume. It is one of the finest efforts to block the irresistible progress of natural development ever made by bovine genius until the anti-expansionists of 1900 and the authors of the Kansas City platform of the Bryanite Democracy got in their work. Its persistent arguments against the inevitable, and its doleful prophecies of destruction to Constitutional government in the United States if Louisiana were admitted, can be read now, in Cuban teachers, found on opening their connection with contemporary utterances morning Herald on Tuesday last that one of the same sort, with profit to the reader page of the newspaper was printed in the and likewise to his amusement amounting

> The Hon. Josian Quincy arose to speak on the question of admitting Louisiana with

"Mr. Speaker, I address you, sir with an anxiet and distress of mind with me wholly unprecedented. The friends of this bill seem to consider it as the exercise of a common power, as an ordinary affair, a mere municipal regulation which they expect to see pass without other questions than those concern ing details. But, sir, the principle of this bill materially affects the libertles and rights of the whole people of the United States. To me it appears that it would justify a revolution in this country: and that in no great length of time may produce it. When I see the zeal and perseverance with which this bill has been urged along its parlia mentary path, when I know the local interests and associated projects which combine to promote its suc cess all opposition to it seems manifestly unavailing I am almost tempted to leave, without a struggle, my country to its fate."

But, instead of leaving his country to its fate, the anti-expansionist cow of 1811 decided to face the oncoming engine. Mr. OUINCY continued:

"But sir while there is life there is hope. So lone as the fatal shaft has not yet sped, if Heaven so wil it, the blow may be broken and the vigor of the mischief meditating arm withered . . I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are vir tually dissolved: that the States which compose ! are free from their moral obligation, and that, as t will be the right of all. so will it be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation-amicably they can, violently if they must."

Here the anti-expansionist orator wa called to order, his utterances seeming to savor of treason. On appeal from the Speaker's ruling the House generously allowed him to proceed:

"When I spoke of a separation of the States result ing from the violation of the Constitution contem plated in this bill, I spoke of it as a necessity deeply to be deprecated; but as resulting from causes so ce the effect of the principle is practically experienced It is to preserve, to guard the Constitution of my country that I denounce this attempt. I would rouse the attention of gentlemen from the apathy with which they seem beset. By the event, if this bil passes. I am willing to be judged."

It should be borne in mind that the awful danger which the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY tried to avert was not merely the admission of Louisiana; it was the extension, which he clearly forsaw and deeply deplored in advance, of the dominion of the United States Government over the vast area of the Mississippi valley, and perhaps even to the shores of the Pacific. That vision of possibilities filled his patriotic soul with horror. He appealed to the earlier and

purer days of the republic: 'The people of this country at that day had no idea of the territorial avidity of their successors. It was, on the contrary, an argument against the suc ceas of the project that the territory was too extensive for a republican form of government. But now there is no limit to our ambitious hopes. We are about to cross the Mississippi. The Missouri and the Red River are but roads on which our imagination travels to new lands and new States to be raised and ad mitted (under the power now first usurped) into this Union among undiscovered lands in the West."

And again he prophesied the republic's dissolution if expansion went on:

covering for the inhabitants of the Missouri and the stretch it over these it will be rent asunder."

His prophetic vision brought before him the awful picture of Senators and Representatives from west of the Mississippi arrogantly assuming a right to take part in the legislation of Congress:

"Do you suppose the people of the Northern and Atlantic States will, or ought to look with patience will take home with them from El Heraldo. and see Representatives and Senators from the Red

River and Missouri pouring themselves upon this and the other floor, managing the concerns of a scaboard Ofteen hundred miles at least from their residence, and having a preponderancy in councils into which, Cononally, they could never have been admitted?"

New State behind new State, away to the Pacific, loomed up before the Hon. JOSIAH Quincy's excited imagination, in case Louisiana was allowed to lead the fatal procession into the Union:

"New States are intended to be formed beyond the Mississippi. There is no limit to men's imaginations on this subject, short of California and the Columbia River. When I said that the bill would justify a revolution, and would produce it. I spoke of its prin ciple and its practical consequences. To that principle and those consequences I call the attention of this House and nation. The extension of the principle to States contemplated beyond the Mississippi cannot, will not, and ought not to be borne."

Who can read to-day without emotion these paragraphs from the greatest speech of Josiah Quincy's life?

# David Bennett Hill and His Lost

Opportunity.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York, in seconding the unanimous renomination of BRYAN at Kansas City, went so far as to pronounce the platform adopted by the convention "worthy of the vote and approval of every man who claims to be a Democrat."

At the Democratic National Convention at Chicago four years ago, on July 9, 1898, a platform was adopted which the same aspiring politician denounced as revolutionary, and when BRYAN was nominated for President on it on the fifth ballot Mr. HILL was the leader and spokesman of the 162 delegates who refused to give countenance to the proceeding by declining to vote, the number being made up thus:

	Connecticut10	New Hampshire
1	Delaware 2	New Jersey
1 )	Maine 4	New York
1	Maryland 1	Rhode Island
1	dassachusetts18	Vermont
1	dinnesota 5	Wisconsin
	Moreover, that m	ethod of protestin

against the platform was pursued in each of the five ballots, the number refusing to vote having been as many as 178 on the first ballot.

Now the Kansas City platform, which Mr. Hill pronounced "worthy of the vote and approval of every Democrat," declares flatly that "we reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896. The document denounced by Mr. Hut. as revolutionary is accordingly again the Democratic standard. If it was revolutionary in 1896, as the great majority of the American people decided it to be at the election, in agreement with Mr. Hill., it is no less revolutionary now. Yet now he glorifles it. Then he would not even consent to have any part or parcel in nominating any candidate put upon it.

Mr. Hill has received much applause from the revolutionary Democracy at Kansas City because of his surrender of principle, but he has won no real respect from them and he has forfeited the respect which he compelled from them and from honest men of all parties by his exhibition of consistent principle at Chicago four years ago. His political influence is gone in both this State and the whole Union. He has thrown away at Kansas City every semblance of political integrity. He has proved himself to be unprincipled, cowardly and false to his own declared convictions and the cherished convictions of all the most intelligent Democrats in the great State of which he was a representative at Kansas

opportunity for the successful political career for which he has undeniably high qualifications, he more than any other man who has been conspicuous in our public life needed to disarm distrust and awaken confidence by adhering manfully to principle and conviction; but he chose to confirm the damning suspicions of him as a politician without principle.

## The "Defection" of Web Davis

The announcement of the Hon. WERSTER Davis at Kansas City that he felt it to be his duty "to ally himself with the Democratic party" was received with tremendous

enthusiasm It was almost as sensational an event as if the Third Assistant Examiner of Section B of Electricity in the Patent Office should have appeared on the platform and made an impassioned speech severing his relations with the McKinley Administration.

Or as if the eloquent Deputy Translator of Portuguese in the Bureau of American Republics, having for reasons beyond his control lost interest in the Administration had turned his back publicly on the President and declared his intention to support

The history of the Hon. WEB DAVIS'S defection" is by this time pretty generally known. Webster is a born orator, like SULZER OF JIM HAM LEWIS. He can go without food, whiskey or sleep longer than he can go without talking. He believes in the bottom of his heart that when the great soul of DANIEL WEBSTER departed from that statesman's physical frame it hovered over the earth until Webster Davis was born, and then descended and took possession.

The Hon. WEBSTER's mouth was at the service of the Republican bureau of campaign speakers in 1896; and as a Missouri Republican he obtained a \$4,000 office in the Department of the Interior under | Manila. Secretary Bliss and Secretary HITCHCOCK He did not get along very well with his superiors, owing to a difference of opinion between him and them as to his relative importance in the establishment.

So the Hon. WEBSTER DAVIS quit his work amid unappreciative surroundings and went off on a long vacation to South Africa, where there could be no question of his magnitude, inasmuch as there was no one there who knew enough about him to question it. He travelled in state to Pretoria, heralded everywhere by telegraph as a high official of the United States Government, A good many unsophisticated Boers actually believed that the weightiest part of Mr. McKINLEY's Cabinet had come over to investigate their case and help them out of their troubles. In one respect he showed in South Africa a wisdom worthy of the original DANIEL WEBSTER. He did not stay long enough to be found out.

The Hon. WEBSTER returned to the United States, but failed to resume his routine duties in the Department. The Hon. WEBSTER is our only authority for the statement that he was not summarily dismissed for his performance in South Africa. This subordinate of a subordinate of a subordinate of Mr. McKinley denies that he was forced "to leave the Administration against his will.

And now the Hon. WEBSTER feels it to be his duty " to ally himself with the Demo-

platform," and to support the candidate whose name, according to the Hon. WEB-STER'S whirling and overworked tongue, is WILLIAM J. BRENNINGS.

The Hon. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON POSE to fame as a decapitator of Republican Postmasters. The "spoilsmen" swore by him. His first nomination for Vice-President was a sort of grim joke and spite against Mr. CLEVELAND. The latter was the love of the Mugwump civil service reformers Mr. STEVENSON was their hate. He is now nominated for Vice-President by men who detest Mr. CLEVELAND and yet want the remnants of the Mugwump vote. Mr. Towne is a Silver Republican dear to the a cheering crowd, a parade, brass bands and Populists. Mr. BRYAN is a good deal of a Populist himself. The majority of the convention desired a "conservative" Dem-

Now Mr. Stevenson is not a conservative but a radical as to the financial question. The record of Mr. Towne, a Republican until 1896, is better than Mr. STEVENSON'S in this respect. Mr. STEVENSON has been

Greenbacker and is a strong silver man. The nomination will tend to irritate the Silver Republicans and Populists. It is another slap in the face for the gold men. It will make even the blatant anti-imperialists, who are civil service reformers, a little weary. In short, it is not likely to attract anybody and it will repel some.

There was a national convention of Gypsie at St. Joseph, Mich., the other day. The next great national gathering will be the convention of those political Zingari, the anti-imperialists at Indianapolis. The beauty of this body wil be that every delegate in it will be appointed by himself and will represent himself

Many curious delusions and illusions wer exhibited at Kansas City, and not the least curi ous of them was the notion, manifested when Mr. Towne's name was mentioned, by cries of 'This is not a Populist convention." Then what was it? The Democrat stuffed full of Populist doctrine, but still strutting about and squawking that he is a Democrat, is a queer

Of course the Silver Republicans have made BRYAN their candidate for President. With them free silver coinage at 16 to 1 is the paramount issue.

### ECHOES OF THE SAENGERFEST.

All the Grievances Have Not Yet Beer Settled-Financial Success.

The financial success of the Northeaster Saengerfest which just came to an end in Brooklyn is assured, although the dissensions caused by the distribution of prizes will in all probability be a little bit more lasting and acrimonious than they usually are at the close of every festival. At what was intended to be the last meeting of the officers and delegates the financial results of the festival were laid before the committee. The report of expenditures and receipts showed a balance of \$5,618 to the credit of the Northeastern Saenger bund, and it is probable that the sale of the chairs used for the audiences in the armory will add \$1.0.0 more to this sum. Treasure Scheidt reported that the expenditures of the festival were \$28,674, while the receipts were \$34,292 92.

it rarely happens that a Saengerfest comes through so well as this, and a deficit rather than surplus is the usual result. It was decided to hold one more meeting of fficers and delegates in order that the griev-ness of the societies which feel that they have nees of the societies which feel that they have een slighted may be, so far as possible, ad-isted. President S. K. Saenger of the United ingers of Brooklyn, who was enthusiastically heered after his report was read, said that he rould do all in his power to satisfy every dele-ation, although disappointments were the in-vitable result of such competitions. He said hat he had done everything in his power to yould friction.

One of the characteristic objections came from the Pfaelzer Maennerchor of Philadelphia, which competed in the second class division, got 128 points and tied for first place in that with the two other societies and got a diploma, the society which sang first receiving the piano awarded to the winner of the first prize. President Henry Gronel objected to the decision because a society entered in the second class received only 125 points, yet got a prize. He was reminded that the standards in the first and second classes were different and that the societies elected beforehand in which class they desired to compete. The Brooklyn Saengerbund has repeated its protest against the award of the golden lyre to the city and county societies rather than ed its protest against the award of the golden lyre to the city and county societies rather than to the winner of the second prize in the competition for the silver statue sent by the Emperor of Germany. The Newark delegates are also protesting vigorously against the selection of Baltimore for the place of the next Saengerfest rather than their own city. They assert that they were dealt with unfairly. President Carl Lenz is to call a meeting of the officers of the Northenstern Saengerbund as soon as possible to consider all these questions and seek a harmonious settlement of them.

Methodism in New York. Methodist statistics show that there are now 66 Methodist churches in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, with a total membership of 16,240; in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, 80 churches, with a membership of 22,496; in the borough of Richfor the whole city is 156 churches, with a membership of 40,825, being a gain of 391 since 1899. The provalue of the church property is \$8,680,400, on which the indebtedness is \$1,410,941.

### Reading Matter for Guam and Luzon. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:-Str: I take please are in acknowledging the receipt of one file of THE

SUN, received April 24, 1900, which were very interesting and highly appreciated. Thanking you for the courtesy extended, I am, very respectfully, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AGANA, Guam, L. L. April

In Guam literature has to be imported. Who ever sends some in care of Capt. Leary will do an act of kindness. The same is true of Manila and the Philippines.

Books, pamphlets and newspapers for the Philippines can be sent to the American Library,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. John Elliott notes in the Presbyterian Journal that there are over eight hundred Presbyterian minisers without charges, "most of them pinched hard by the bite of poverty." Thus from within the ranks of the Presbyterians

themselves we learn that there are too many ministers. The supply is greater than the demand. J. B.

## For the Tugboat Captains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have the tug boat captains and their crews at the time of the Hoboken fire, and I wish to have published the great kindness my son and two young ladies received from Cap'. Olsen of the tugboat John Fuller, which rescued a great many sightseers from the Kaiser Withelm der Grosse. My son and his companions every occasion to observe the actions of the people about them. Even upon their first arriving home they were full of gratitude and appreciation of the willingness and kindnesses of those who were in posio help, the tugboat people in particular. It is a and an outrage that credence is given without shame and an outrage that credence is given without substantiating proofs to stories that would make murderers of men who are noted for their sympathy and hospitality at such a time. If only papers that give such some such some time is only papers that give what a happy people we would be. Again I thank Capt. Olsen and his men for their very great services and only hope that the intelligent public will understand through your grand paper how impossible it is for those men to have acted in such a dastardly manner at such a time.

CAROLINE E. BOISE.

190 CARLTON AVENUE, Brooklyn.

## From the Chicago Post

"To you think John takes after his father?" asked the old friend.
"No." replied John's younger sister promptly.
"He takes after a blond girl who lives across

ROOSEVELT SEES M'KINLEY.

CHEERING CROWDS GREET THE GOV-

ERNOR AND GET A SPEECH. Introduced to Them by the President From the Porch of Whose House He Spoke-Hanna Warns Him to Take Better Care of Himself -His Campaigning to Be in the Far West.

CANTON, Ohio, July 6 .- Gov. Roosevelt came President McKinley's home to-day, and Canton turned out to welcome him. The emonstration was entirely unexpected Roosevelt and indeed about everybody else. The Canton folks did not know until noon o-day that the Governor was expected. Then they hustled to good purpose, so that the Governor, who expected simply to pay a quiet visit to the President, found on his arrival flags flying all over. The old Reception Committee of 1896 pinned on their good luck badges. got out the President's mascot band, which has played at every convention that has nominated McKinley, and started things going.

The Governor reached Canton soon after 5 o'clock. Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou met him at the station and escorted him to the President's carriage. Other carriages the famous Canton troop and other local organizations fell in behind and the procession moved as quickly as possible through the crowd toward the President's house. Womer and girls on bicycles flanked the carriages. North Market street was thronged all the way Every window was occupied and many flags floated. At one place a big reviewing stand crowded with women waving small flags and cheering was passed.

Arriving at the President's house, which was surrounded by an eager crowd, the Governor jumped out of the carriage and walked quickly up to the porch where with outstretched hands stood the President. His greeting was particularly cordial. The Governor went inside for a moment and greeted Mrs. McKinley. who was sitting at a window overlooking the veranda and smiling upon the crowd. Again the President's lawn was trampled down. The crowd pressed over the little iron fence. surging even upon fhe veranda. Soon the Governor reappeared and the President waving his hand for silence, said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I cannot forbear to express the pleasure it has given me that my neighbors and fellow cittzens have accorded such warm and generous welcome to Gov. Roosevelt, who I now have the pleasure of

introducing to you." Then the crowd cheered in good shape. "Rah for Teddy," cried a man with big lungs, and the President smiled. It was several minutes be-

pleased. "Why. Enever dreamed of anything like this, did you?" he said, turning to a man who had accompanied him on his trip.

fore the Governor could speak. He was greatly

President McKinley noticed that the crowd on one side of the veranda obstructed Mrs. McKinley's view. Stepping back quickly, he said: "Please move down, gentlemen, so that Mrs. McKinley may see." There was a wild scamper to get off that veranda. The President and his wife are loved by the townspeople for themselves, and their devotion is appreclated.

Gov. Roosevelt, standing on the edge of the porch, shot out his words with the directness of bullets, and in a voice that carried far down the street. Complete rest from speaking since yesterday had done wonders for his voice. He had not had the slightest expectation of making a speech in Canton. This is what he said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I thank you most cordially for the way you have come forward to greet me. I know that none of you, least of all my own comrades here, will grudge my saying that I thank particularly those who wear the buttons that show they fought in the great war.. [Cheering.] I cannot say how partie ularly I appreciate this, coming as it does from the townsmen of the President, who is now in a peculiar sense my leader, and whom I shall follow and support with every ounce of strength that in me lies. [Loud cheering, lasting sev-

"There is this to be said, at least, for our sidewe know what we believe. In Kansas City they have had a little difficulty in finding out what it was. I see by the papers that they had one difficulty, extending finally to a vote of lieve with all our faith in a dollar worth one bundred cents. [Loud cheers and cries of "Right you are, Teddy." | And apparently they have 52 per cent. of faith in a forty-eight

The not insend to do more this arternoon than again to thank you most cordially and to say that I appreciate what this greeting means, coming as it does from the home of the President. I shall try to show myself not wholly unworthy of the way in which you have met unworthy of the way in which you have het me this afternoon."

After the outburst of cheering that followed the Governor's speech there were renewed cries for the President, who had gone into the house with Rocsevelt. The President came

cries for the President, who had gone into the house with Rocesveit. The President came out and said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I only appear that I may say to you that I am going to be with you most of the summer.

"When you're not in Washington we want you here," called one of the audience, and the crowd slowly dispersed. The President and Mrs. McKinley, Gov. Rocesvelt, Judge Day and Mrs. Day said down to dinner soon afterward. After dinner the President and the Governor had a good long talk. The Governor told the President about his Western trip, and about his talk to-day with Senator Hanna.

He also told the President why he was so anxicus to get home to-morrow afternoon. The young Rocesvelts were so grieved that their father would not be home for their Fourth of July celebration that he arranged with them that they should postpone it until Saturday night, when he would be at Saganor er Hill and personally attend to shooting off the fireworks. Mrs. McKinley interposed and said that no reason of state should interfere with the belated Fourth of July celebration of the Rocesevelt children.

The Governor took the 10:50 train over the paragraphy and Railroad, which will get bit in

personally attend to shooten on the newers.

Mrs. McKinley interposed and said that no reason of state chould interfere with the belated Fourth of July celebration of the Roosevelt children.

The Governor took the 10:50 train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will get like in New York early to morrow afternoon. He will go immediately to Cyster Bay.

Roosevelt's campaigning will be dene chiefly west of the Missouri River. He stopped over at Cleveland to day and saw Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee. After a discussion regarding the membership of the Executive Committee and general plans for the campaign the Senator read the riot act to the Governor respecting the care he takes, or rather does not take, of himself. The Senator is a bit proudof his knowledge of how campaign speakers should conduct themselves to get the best results. He realizes the immense amount of energy stored up in the Roosevelt frame and is anxious that it shall not be misdirected or wasted. He lectured the Governor on the impropriety of trying to do too much at once and running the risk of knocking himself out. He advised him seriously to place himself under the direction of a specialist immediately upon his return to New York and learn how to concerve his voice, giving him the example of Mr. McKinley, who made 170 speeches in 1896 and the last one at Youngstown was the best of all. He rallied Mr. Roosevelt upon his clothing. The Senator is known at the Beau Brummel of Cleveland. The Governor takes not much thought of his raiment, and a five-day trip in a railway train does not tend to make one a dandy.

The Governor takes not much though to fine raiment, and a five-day trip in a railway train does not tend to make one a dandy.

The Governor takes not much thought of his raiment, and a five-day trip in a railway train does not tend to make one a dandy.

The Governor takes not much thought of his raiment, and a five-day trip in a railway train does not tend to make one a naterwise to some newspaper men who were

ment to create a difference between expansion and imperialism. It is rather amusing to note their lines of demarcation. They apparently relied on the constitutional question to establish the difference as to whether the flag follows the Constitution or the Constitution follows the flag. We are perfectly willing to meet that issue upon their own hy pothesis."

"What do you think of the free silver plank?"

"It suits me, and I think it suits the whole Republican party as well," said the Senator.

Going back to Rooseveit, the Senator said:

"I told Teddy he must not try to reach all the people all at once. He must take care of his

voice. He told me he was as strong as a bull mose, and I guess he is, but he must take care of himself all the same. I look upon him as great material for a campaigner, but he is one of those strong, earnest fellows who want to go at things hammer and tongs all the time. He wonteven let the people applaud. That is a great mistake. I told him he must get some rest.

rest.

"Now there's Bourke Cockran. I hope Teddy won't be a campaigner like Cockran. Cockran wanted to help fight free silver in 1896 and he did most effectively, but I'd rather runan opera company than try to manage Cockran as a campaigner. He was never satisfied unless he made a ten-hour jump between speaking places.

made a ten-hour jump between speaking places.

"Now, there's Wolcott. Wolcott thinks faster than he can talk, and the words fall all over one another. When he began his speech at the Philadelphia Convention he started off so fast that the effect of his speech was being lost. I tapped him on the shoulder and told him to go slower. He did, and the result was that his speech showed a remarkable improvement.
"Dover" said the Senator turning to his secretary, "where's that book of McKimley's speeches? That's a fine example of good speeches and a variety, "the Senator went on displaying the book. "I'm going to send it to Gov. Roosevelt," and the Senator laughed heartily.

omebody began to talk about clothes and Chairman Hanna broke in:

"Now, when we were down at the Philadelphia Convention I felt like spanking Teddy. I thought the Governor of the Empire State ought to wear a slik hat to a convention.

"Rooseyelt's trip just now shows that his "Rooseyelt's trip just now shows that his

"Roosevelt's trip just now shows that his greatest field of cumpaign usefulness will be in the West. The Governor has left all arrangements for his speeches in my hands. We did not try to arrange a definite schedule to-Two Nevada men carried to the President to-day their firm convictions that the State will cast its electoral vote for him this year. They are State Senator P. L. Flanagan, member of the National Committee, and O. J. Smith. Both were delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Besides paying their respects they wanted to urge a strong speaking campaign in their State.

wanted to urge a strong speaking campaign in their State.
"McKinley will run better in the silver States this year than he did in '99," said Mr. Smith, "and will carry a number of them." ("Including Nevada, we confidently hope," added Senator Flanagan.) "I think he will carry Montana, Clark will make every effort to get the Legislature, but will give nothing toward Bryan. The result of such a campaign will be Republican Electors."

ectors."What will be the issues raised in your campaign?" was asked.
"Expansion." both replied at once, and
"Expansion." hoth replied at once, and
We always have been strongly for tariff in our
State, owing to the sheep and lumber indus-

State, owing to the sheep and lumber industries."

In further conversation both men said the feeling for expansion west of the Rocky Mountains was enthuslastic. The silver sentiment, they said, had been dying out for four years and the Republican party was strong in '96 through fear, they said, but since none of the calamity predicted then had been experienced after the success of the Republican party, but on the contrary the State was enjoying unprecedented prosperity, no amount of campaigning by Bryan and his followers could revive the interest in it.

"The leading men of our State who were for Bryan four years ago are now enthusiastic for McKimley," said Senator Flanagan. "The revoit against the Democratic ideas of four years ago was well filustrated on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's last visit to Reno. There was no enthuslasm over him, not a cheer when he referred to anti-imperialism in his address and almost complete silence when he discussed silver."

### A MEAT DIET IN THE TROPICS.

The Necessity of the Meat in the Present Army Ration to the Health of Our Troops. From the Journal of the Military Service Insti-

tution Some claim that we should in constructing a ration for Americans in the tropics follow the diet of the native so far as practicable, forgetting that environment, lack of transportation, poverty and shiftlessness have much to do with the ordinary native diet.

Assistant Surgeon P. R. Egan, U. S. A. an officer of eighteen years' experience, says: Everywhere I found the main causes assigned to be anymin and phthisis. Everywhere I went I was struck by this ever-prevalent anemia. The pale, yellowish, waxy skin, bloodless lips and swollen, puffy features formed a picture never seen by me out of tropical Porto Rico. Yet I soon found that these people had been living on rice, beans, maize, dried codfish and fruits. Meat very rarely entered into their diet. They and their fathers be-fore them had lived exclusively on the diet urged by the public press as suitable for tropcal climates, and the result filled the hospitals with such ghastly cases of anemia that no one who has once seen the picture can ever forget the impression. On the other hand I soon discovered that the people who lived in the towns and could afford it ate two hearty meals daily. These people, I believe, used more meat than we used in American cities, and there is no doubt in my mind that I have used more meat and felt more need for it since I have been here than I have ever used in the same time in the Unite: States. Yet I am one of the few that have not had togo home for ill health; while the natives that eat in the hotels with me, and as freely as I do, are perfectly healthy individuals who showed not the least trace of annemia.

anaemia.

The plague and cholera are more fatal among the ill-fed natives of the tropics than among the acclimated foreigners, who live on a mixed diet, with meat an important component. Beri-beri is now attributed to malnutrition, due to a more and load datary.

is now attributed to malnutrition, due to a monotonus and low dietary.

As showing that latty foods are needed in the tropics, or that native Americans crave them when serving there, the writer is reliably informed that the subsistence department is called upon by the officers and troops serving in the tropics to furnish for sales as large a per centum, prorata, of breakfast bacon, butter, devilled ham, ham, sugar cured; lard and sardines, as for the same troops when serving in the United States.

The British have been in India for 200 years and their troops have operated there exclusively for 150 years, and, while they vary the Sepoy's ration to suit the various races, their own, after a century and a half of experience, where rice is cheap and meat dear, is:

And these bread and meat eaters have borne White man's burden" with honor to In South Africa to-day it is biltong against

In South Africa to-day it is biltong against canned meats and the fearless as-aults and unflinehing defence show it.

In this connection it will be noticed that, while the Esquimau eats fat, the wild Indian buffalo meat, and the native of the tropics rice and fruit, they all seem to thrive much better in their own habitat when fed upon army rations, which they never refuse, and also that all these eaters of a limited dictary are to-day, and for 200 years have been ruled by those 200 years have been ruled by those who live on a mixed diet, with meat and bread

who live on a mixed dict, with meat and bread predominating.

Before the Civil War, when the master desired the best practical food for his slave, food that would keep him in the best physical condition, the diet was meat, largely bacon, and corn meal, throughout the South, in some parts of which the climate very nearly resembles that of our colonial possessions, the result was magnificent physical specimens, and phthisis and anæmia were practically unknown. anamia were practically unknown. anasmia were practically unknown.

The master, while a good provider, did not desire to squander money upon his servant; rice was indigenous to many parts and very cheap, but experience had taught him that for strength and health some other lood was essential; and when his son took up arms it was "hog and hominy" that kept up his courage, which was sublime, and his strength, which was magnificent.

Capt William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., an officer of sixteen years' experi-ence, said: "My personal experience of a year in Tampa, Porto Rico and Santiago was that I

the month-in Cuba, to suggest any change in he ration that their experience ren-tered advisable. Each and every one said hat the ration was ample and did not see how that the ration was ample and did not see how any change could be made that would benefit the troops, and that certainly no radical change would be advisable or acceptable; and similar statements were made by Regulars and Volun-teers, officers and privates, respecting the ration in the Philippines.

# From the Baltimore American

Four millions of baskets of peaches from little Dela-

rare and the eastern shore of Maryland! That is now the estimate made, not by the growers nor the com nission men, but by the practical, unsentimental and truthful special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which expects to handle a large part of the crop. All through the peach-growing district in that happy part of the country the report is the same. Not only will the peaches be plentiful, but they will be large and luscious. The yellows, so long the bane of the grower, has almost entirely disappeared, and the small, knotty fruit, which in years past helped to ruin the price of the good peaches, will not be seen

## GREENE AND ODELL CONFER

HARMONY IN THE COUNTY AT THE

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN Executive Committee to Meet Monday Night -Talk of Appointing a Campaign Com-mittee at Once-Quigg Said to Be Slated

for Chairman of the Pinance Committee Gen. Francis V. Greene, the newly elected President of the County Committee, and Chair man Odell of the State Committee went to Newburgh last night on Gen. Greene's yacht Wild Duck. Gen. Greene and Mr. Odell wanted to have a quiet talk together, and Gen. Greene invited Mr. Odell, who was going home to stay over Sunday, to make the trip up the Hudson on his yacht. Gen. Greene was asked what the nature of the conference would be before

he left town, and he said: "I simply wanted to confer with Mr. Odell in order to arrange the general plans for the campaign. There is to be perfect harmony between the State and County committees and we expect thereby to achieve excellent results. Mr. Odell is chairman of the State organization, of which the county organization is, of course, a part, and the County Committee will take no steps without consulting Mr. Odell. We are on the best of terms, and our one aim is to break the Tammany power in this city. The outlook was never brighter, and every-

thing points to Republican success. "I have called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Committee for next Monday night, but I cannot say what the committee will do. There has been some talk about the advisability of appointing a Campaign Committee, and such a committee may be appointed on Monday night, but that has not been definitely decided upon as yet. In passing the amendments to the by-laws last night, which provided that the Executive Committee shall elect its own Chairman, the County Committee only returned to an arrangement that existed several years ago. The President of the County Committee will of course, continue to be the head of the entire organization. In speaking of the outlook, I want to say that we look for considerable support in the coming campaign in this county from the independent Republicans. Before I agreed to accept the Presidency of the County Committee I received letters from Republicans who have not always worked with the organization urging me to accept, and pledging me their active support in the campaign. Therefore, I have every reason to hope that the Republicans in New York county will be a unit in their support of McKinley and Roosevelt and the Republican State ticket. I must say that the outlook for Republican success has never been brighter.

One of the things that will be done at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday will be the election of William H. Ten Eyck as chairman.

There is a vacancy in the Finance Committee. ment that existed several years ago. The Presi-

chairman.
There is a vacancy in the Pinance Committee. There is a vacancy in the Pinance Committee, caused by the resignation of ex-Mayor William L. Strong, which, it is said, that Mr. Quigg has been selected to fill. It is also understood that Mr. Quigg will become chairman of the committee. It was said last night that if a Campaign Committee is decided upon it will be made up of Messrs, Quigg, Gruber, Eldwell, Gibbs, Van Cott, Lauterbach, Smith, Windolph, Tep Eyck and Reisenweber.

Before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Gen. Greene yesterday afternoon, Mr. Odell Before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Gen. Greene yesterday afternoon, Mr. Odell said that he thought that the election of Gen. Greene to the Presidency of the County Committee was a good thing and would result in absolute harmony in the county. He said that all the district leaders were satisfied with Gen. Greene's election, and that there could be no better omen at the beginning of a campaign. He said further that the State Committee would meet some time this month and fix the time and place for the State Convention.

WONDERS OF CAPE NOME

Sand Worth \$15,000 Dug by Three Hen in the Space of Four Hours.

SAN PRANCISCO, July 6 .- News from Nome to June 24 shows that the landing of 14,000 people on the beach in one week has produced results never before seen in a mining camp. For three miles, especially along the river and the beach there is a solid stretch of houses and tents. Beyond to the westward for a long distance there are scattering houses and tents. The same is true of the land to the eastward. The tents and cabins therefore extend for nearly

The white tents, which look like a vast field of closely packed baycocks, bear the brands of manufacturing firms in every important city and town of the Pacific coast and the East The beach for a long distance is packed to the water's edge with goods freshly landed from of dollars' worth of goods are there. Lumber

of dollars' worth of goods are there. Lumber has been so scarce in camp that almost none can be had at any price.

Up and down the beach men with new and shining gold pans are to be seen in different places washing for gold, while surrounding them are groups of newly arrived goldseckers of both sexes watching the results and full of interest as to what the pans may show.

The tundra is proving to be one of the wealth-test fields in the district and its output will surprise the world. At the new beach diggings at Bluff City three men held a piece of ground, forty feet wide, which they practically worked out in thirty days, and during that time they got \$38,000 in gold. The most wonderful place of work done by them was to shovel cut \$15,000 in four hours' time, though it took six days to wash the fortune from the dump. More than \$500,000 has been taken from an area of 90 by 700 feet. It is though it to be an old creek bed.

Lucky Baldwin, the San Francisco millionaire who for years touched nothing which did not turn into gold, has had hard luck at Nome. He took up a large concert saloon in sections, but found no place to put it up. turn into gold, has nad hard lon in sections. He took up a large concert saloon in sections, but found no place to put it up. He expects to go to Port Clarence, nearby, which has a good harbor and which is bound to be a lively camp, harbor and which is bound to be a lively camp.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN OREGON.

Result of the Recent Vote in the Beaver WASHINGTON, July 6 .- In January, 1899, the Salem Legislature in Oregon adopted the required resolution for submitting to the voters of

that State at the June election of this year a constitutional amendment establishing female sufrage. A like amendment was voted upon by the citizens of the neighboring States of Idaho and Washington-in Idaho in 1896 and in Washingof 12,126 to 6,282; in Washington it was defeated by a vote of 20,190 in favor and 30,329 against. The decision of the voters of Oregon was, therefore, conjectural. Section 1 Article VIII. of the Oregon Constitution provides that any constitutional amendment must be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to two succeeding legislative Assemblies and when submitted to the electors of the State

when submitted to the electors of the State must be ratified by a majority of such electors," a provision which counts as a vote in the negative each elector who refrains or omits to declare himself favorable or adverse to any proposed amendment.

At the recent June election in Oregon, the official figures of which are just at hand, the total vote of all parties for Judge of the Supreme Court was \$1,550 and the vote on the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment was as follows: For, 28,265; nazimst, 28,442. There were 27,253 electors who did not vote on the proposition either way. It appears that on the subject of female suffrage as proposed, the voters of Oregon at the June election in Tampa, Porto Rico and Santiago was that I craved and ate as much meat of all kinds, relatively to all food eaten, as in cooler climates. I believe that meat consumption among the natives of hot countries is limited by their turses, not their tastes. In Cuba and Porto Rico I found the noon and evening meals in private houses and restaurants prodigal of meats of all kinds."

The writer recently requested several line officers with from twenty-two to thirty years of the mest diverse military education and experience, who had served directly with troops for nine months in Cuba, to suggest any change in the subject of female suffrage amendment way. It appears that on the subject of female suffrage as proposed, the voters of Oregon at the June election were divided into three groups of almost equal were divided into three groups of almost equal of the amendment, those indifferent to its adoption of rejection and those in favor of equal suffrage for Oregon as the June election were divided into three groups of almost equal were divided into three suffrage for Oregon, as in Utah and Idaho.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the vote seems to be that in Multhomah county, the smallest in the State territorially, but which includes the big city of Portland, the majority against female suffrage amendment was 3.5%. In the other thirty countles of Oregon there were more votes cast in favor than against woman suffrage. Twenty-two Oregon countles gave more votes for than against the amendment.

### amendment. PILGRIMAGE TO WEBSTER'S HOME.

Speeches Made There to the Massachusetts

Club by Senator Hoar and Others. BOSTON, July 6 .- Daniel Webster's home and grave were the objects of the pilgrimage of the Massachusetts Club on its annual summer outing to-day. A special train with the party aboard left the South station at 10:15 this morning, about fifry members and guests being present. As soon as Marshield was reached the party proceeded to Marshield was reached the party proceeded in the Webster homested. Senator George is Hoar, the Hon James O. Lyford of New Hampshire and the Hon. Samuel W. McC., were the speakers, Mr. Lyford speaking for his State, the birthplace of Webster, and Mr. McCall for Dartmouth College. Among these present were Congressman George Edmund Fossfof Illinois, the Hon. George S. Boutwell Admiral Samuson, Gen. A. B. R. Strague of Worcester and Daniel R. Wolfe of St. Louis.